

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, March 16.—Silver, 51 1/8c; Lead, 4 bid; Spelter, not quoted; Copper, 14.87@15c.

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16, 1915.

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RUSSIANS ARE AGAIN ADVANCING IN NORTHWESTERN BUKOWINA

Austrian Trenches Are Carried at Point of the Bayonet, the Enemy Retreating With Heavy Losses—Germans Again Bombard Ossowetz—Petrograd Claims Russians Are Holding Antagonists on Almost Entire Przasnysz Front in Face of Violent German Artillery Fire—Czar's Heavy Batteries Pounding Przemyśl.

FRENCH TROOPS PROGRESS IN CHAMPAGNE

Recapture Trenches Won by Germans—Belgians Consolidate Gains of Last Few Days and British Re-take St Eloi and Trenches to Southwest and Compel Enemy to Evacuate Positions to Southeast—Berlin Reports Violent Engagement in East and Capture of Two Thousand Russian Prisoners.

AUSTRIAN FORCES MAKE DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO RELIEVE PRZEMYSL

Valparaiso, Chile, March 16.—Nineteen members of the crew of the German cruiser Dresden, sunk off Juan Fernandez Island on Sunday by British warships, are missing. This was made known on the arrival here today of the British auxiliary cruiser Orama, having on board the survivors from the Dresden, some of whom were wounded.

Berlin, March 16, by wireless to Sayville.—The Overseas News Agency today gave out, what they describe as a report from Athens to the effect, that the British cruiser Amethyst sustained heavy damages and had 28 officers and men killed and an equal number wounded during an attack on the inner forts of the Dardanelles in which five British warships took part.

London, March 16, 3:45 p. m.—The Russians again are advancing in northwestern Bukowina, according to a dispatch received here by the Exchange Telegraph company from Bucharest, Rumania. The operations are going forward slowly because of the bad weather. Near Novo Sultisa the Russians carried Austrian trenches at the point of the bayonet, the Austrians retreating with heavy losses.

Paris, March 16, via London, 3:45 p. m.—The events of yesterday on the Franco-Belgian front are described in a statement from the war office this afternoon as follows: "The Belgian army has consolidated its gains of the last few days. The British army, after having retaken St. Eloi, has also recaptured trenches to the southwest of the village and compelled the enemy to evacuate trenches to the southeast of the same point, which have been completely demolished by the artillery.

"In Champagne fresh progress has been made to the northeast of Souain. In the forest of Le Pretre, we have recaptured from the Germans the remainder of the trenches won by them yesterday morning, or to be more precise, the site of these trenches, for defensive works have been completely shattered by mine explosions. "On the southern slope of Great Reich Ackerkopf an attack by the enemy yesterday morning carried a trench. We have retaken it and made some prisoners."

Berlin Wireless Report. Berlin, March 16, by wireless to Sayville.—The German war office today gave out a report on the progress of the fighting which is dated March 16 and which reads as follows: "The English position on the height near St. Eloi south of Ypres has been taken by the Germans. Fighting for the possession of this location has been going on since the day before yesterday.

"On the southern slope of the Lorette Hills, to the northwest of Arras, fighting is going on for the possession of the crest of a hill. French Attacks Break Down. "In the Champagne district several partial attacks delivered by French troops broke down in the face of German fire. The French losses were heavy. To the north of Beausjour German troops took possession of several French trenches. An engagement begun yesterday in the Argonne continues today. Also in the Vosges there are several places where the fighting still is going on.

Russian Attacks Repulsed. "On the Orze to the northeast of Przasnysz Russian attacks everywhere have been repulsed. There was an especially violent engagement for the possession of Jednorozek. Two thousand Russians were taken prisoner. "South of the Vistula there is nothing to report."

Petrograd Report of War. Petrograd, via London, March 16, 5:12 a. m.—The following official dispatch has been received from Ossowetz: "The enemy has brought some of his batteries closer to the fortress because of their obvious ineffectiveness at the longer range. The artillery of the fortress effectively shelled a column of the enemy consisting of soldiers, drawing artillery, provisions and ammunition.

"Fighting at moderate distances continued throughout Sunday and Monday with the advantage constantly with the defenders. Two German

companies endeavored to approach the frozen river Bobr but retired after being shelled from a distance of a mile. "Close to Ossowetz our scouts carried some of the enemy's positions and at nightfall sent prisoners back into the fortress."

Reports From the Fronts. Official reports from other fronts follow: "Przasnysz: The Germans continue a violent artillery fire but their infantry is unable to resist our attacks. We are holding the enemy on almost the entire front with particular success in the wooded sectors bordering on the river Orze.

"Bzura region: The enemy is advancing all night, possibly reinforcing his artillery. "Carpathians: Conditions are extremely difficult for an offensive. Owing to the deep snow troops can be moved only slowly. The men use beaten paths moving in Indian file which involves heavy losses. Troops on both sides are using skis. In spite of the conditions which exist the Austrians continue their vain attempts to relieve Przemyśl, where our heavy batteries are active."

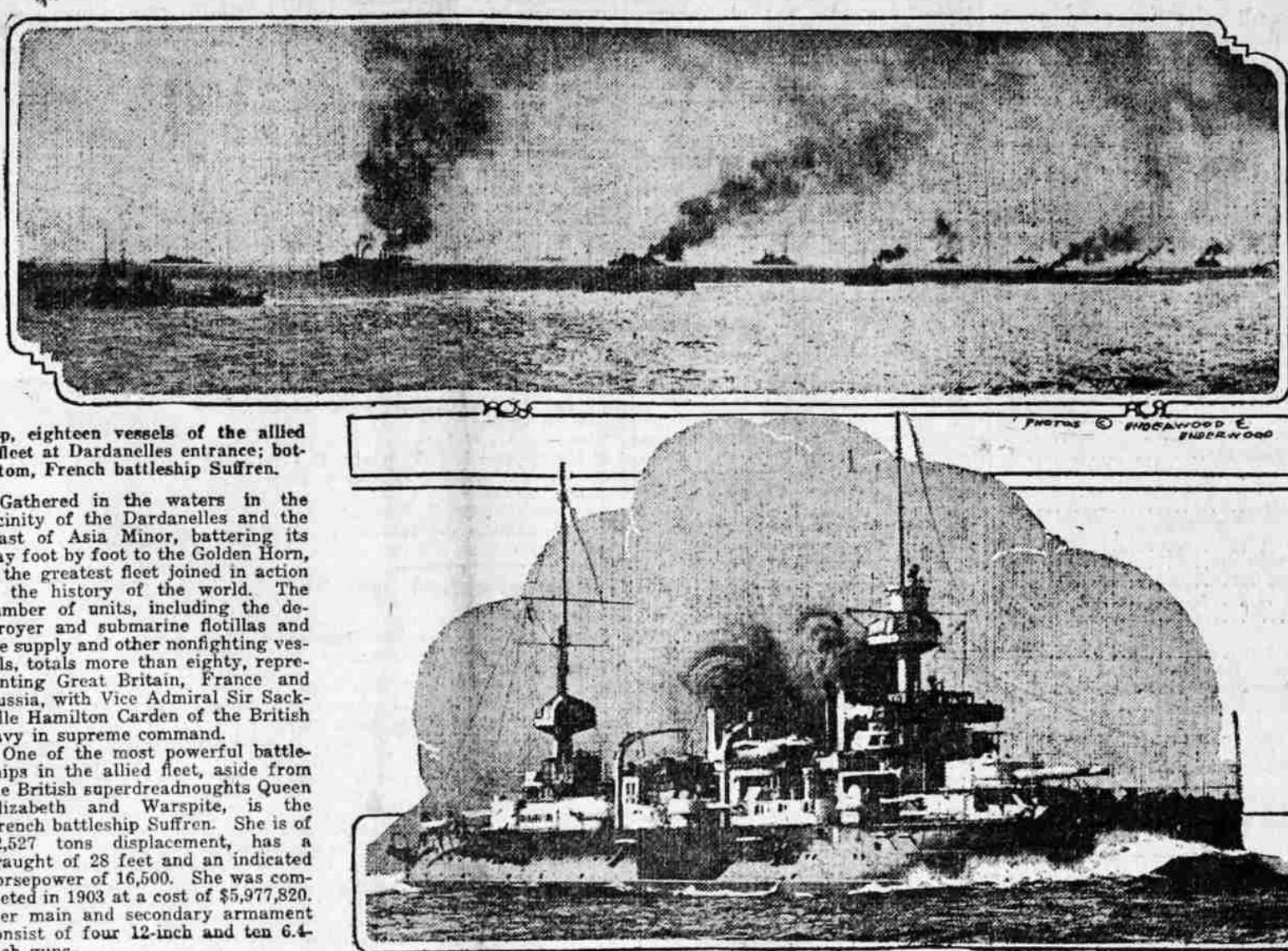
Sentries Told to Shoot. Berne, via Paris, March 16, 12:35 a. m.—A barbed wire fence ten feet high, along which sentries are posted at frequent intervals now encompasses the entire zone of German military operations in Alsace. Notices have been posted stating that anyone approaching within sixty feet of the fence or attempting to smuggle letters will be shot at sight. All foreigners who have been permitted to remain in the district are compelled to report daily to the commander.

All Russians Called Home. Seattle, Wash., March 16.—All Russian reservists in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana and Alaska are ordered home to join the colors, in an order issued by Nicholas Bogolavlevsky, Russian consul general here. At the consulate today it was said that approximately 25,000 men in the Pacific northwest would be affected. It is expected that a Russian steamer will be chartered to carry the reservists from this consular district to Vladivostok. The order applies to all classes of reservists and it is said to be the first issued by the Russian consul general since the European war began. The reservists must report to their commands not later than April 13 under penalty of being declared deserters.

Review of War Situation. London, March 16, 11:45 a. m.—The only military activity along the East Prussian front appears to be the recapture of the German bombardment position of Ossowetz. At this point the attacking batteries have been brought closer to the fortress, the reason being, according to official reports from Petrograd, the ineffectiveness of shell fire at a longer range. The Russian reports maintain that the attacks on the forts have been successfully countered.

Petrograd claims that the Russians are holding their antagonists on almost the entire Przasnysz front, where the Germans are keeping up a violent artillery fire. In the Carpathians and in Galicia it is the usual story of attack and counter attack, with Vienna claiming a slow advance after sanguinary assaults on mountain tops held by the Russians, while the

HERE'S ALLIED FLEET IN BATTLE FORMATION AT ENTRANCE TO DARDANELLES



Top, eighteen vessels of the allied fleet at Dardanelles entrance; bottom, French battleship Suffren.

Gathered in the waters in the vicinity of the Dardanelles and the coast of Asia Minor, battering its way foot by foot to the Golden Horn, is the greatest fleet joined in action in the history of the world. The number of units, including the destroyer and submarine flotillas and the supply and other nonfighting vessels, totals more than eighty, representing Great Britain, France and Russia, with Vice Admiral Sir Sackville Hamilton Carden of the British navy in supreme command.

One of the most powerful battleships in the allied fleet, aside from the British superdreadnoughts Queen Elizabeth and Warspite, is the French battleship Suffren. She is of 12,527 tons displacement, has a draught of 28 feet and an indicated horsepower of 16,500. She was completed in 1903 at a cost of \$5,977,820. Her main and secondary armament consist of four 12-inch and ten 6.4-inch guns.

Russians on the other hand maintain that they are more than holding their own in these regions.

Weather conditions in the Carpathians where the snow is deep, make the movements of troops difficult, men on skis being the only forces able to operate freely. The Russians are bombarding Przemyśl with heavy batteries, while the Austrians still are hammering away in their efforts to relieve the fortress.

On the western front the German attack on St. Eloi evidently was made to counteract the effect of the British success at Nueve Chapelle. Berlin contents itself with claiming that progress has been made in this region, while Paris contends that the British have won most of their lost trenches there.

With the exception of a few newspapers, which are inclined to the belief that a formal blockade would be a better method of achieving the desired result, virtually the whole British press commends the order in council setting forth the British retaliation measures against the submarine blockade of Germany. Many editorial writers express uneasiness as to the effect this order will have on neutrals, and they advance a plea for forbearance on account of the extraordinary conditions which caused the promulgation of this retaliatory announcement.

It should be borne in mind that these totals refer to Prussia; they do not take into account 160 Bavarian, 136 Wurttemberg, 119 Saxon and 20 navy lists.

PRUSSIA HAS LOST OVER MILLION MEN

London, March 16, 1:23 p. m.—The last eight official Prussian casualty lists, No. 166 to No. 173, contained 32,142 names, bringing the grand total of killed, wounded and missing since the war began to 1,050,029 men, according to a dispatch to the Evening News from Copenhagen. The last four lists include the names of eleven air men killed, four wounded and two taken prisoner.

It should be borne in mind that these totals refer to Prussia; they do not take into account 160 Bavarian, 136 Wurttemberg, 119 Saxon and 20 navy lists.

BRITISH HOLD ADVANCED LINES

Positions Captured Since March 11 Retained in Spite of Fierce Assaults.

London, March 16, 3:55 p. m.—The regular semi-weekly report on the progress of the fighting was given out today by the British authorities. It is dated March 15 and reads:

"Since the last announcement of March 11 the operations in the neighborhood of Nueve Chapelle have been continued. The line captured March 10 and 11 to the east of that village has been consolidated and held in spite of repeated efforts on the part of the enemy to retake it. During the night of March 11-12 and in the early morning of the twelfth, several counter attacks to the east of Nueve Chapelle were repulsed and sixty prisoners were captured.

"The same night a skillfully executed enterprise to the east of Arras resulted in the capture by us of the village of Lepinette with small losses. The possession of this village advances our lines in this quarter 300 yards on a front 800 yards wide.

Very Severe Fighting.

"Fighting in the Nueve Chapelle area was very severe March 12. A

strong counter attack by Germans in the afternoon was repulsed and 512 German prisoners were taken. The Germans continued to deliver minor counter attacks during the night of March 12-13 and throughout the 13th. In no case did they succeed in recapturing any of the ground they lost.

"March 14 the fighting was confined mainly to the artillery.

Thirty Officers Taken. "The prisoners in our hands taken since March 10 number 1700, of whom thirty are officers. Judging from the number of dead counted on the ground the total German losses during the operations from March 10 to March 13, on the Nueve Chapelle, cannot be less than 17,000 or 18,000.

"During the evening of March 14 the enemy rushed some of our trenches to the south of St. Eloi, after a heavy bombardment and the explosion of a mine. The greater portion of these trenches were recaptured this morning. The fighting in this area continues.

"The royal flying corps secured further successes during the last few days, although the fog at times interfered materially with their work. March 12 the railroad junctions at Don and Douai were attacked with bombs and damaged and on March 13 a train in the Don station was blown up."

BRITISH ORDER IS DISPLEASING

United States to Enter Vigorous Protest to Great Britain and Her Allies.

RAISES COMPLICATIONS

Interference With Trade Between America and Neutrals an Unwarranted Proceeding.

Washington, March 16.—President Wilson indicated today that the unofficial outline of the British order of council shutting off trading with Germany as very displeasing to the United States government. He declined, however, to enter into a discussion of the order with callers because the United States has, as yet, been only informally advised of its terms. Discussion among other officials, however, was taken to indicate that the government would make to Great Britain and her allies a protest more vigorous than any of the notes hitherto sent.

In some official quarters it was thought this protest might take the form of firm insistence on a compliance with international law.

Officials at the state department who have studied the British order say it raises new and embarrassing complications for neutral commerce to which it never before has been subjected in maritime war. Diplomats declared that the next note from the United States would require some positive terms.

Interference with trade between this country and neutrals, suggested in the order is giving officials here most concern, for, as they read the British order, commerce to those countries which have not placed export embargoes on contraband articles practically would be held up. The United States contends there is no warrant for such interruption, unless legal proof exists at the time of the detention, proving, beyond doubt, that the goods are destined to a belligerent.

Cotton shipments would suffer par-

ticularly under the order and cotton growers are preparing through their representatives here to insist upon a strong declaration from the government on the subject.

Holland Appeals to U. S.

Washington, March 16.—Chaveller van Rappard, Netherlands minister, informally opened negotiations at the state department today to determine what action may be taken by the United States and The Netherlands to obtain an amelioration of the restrictions laid down in the British order in council.

CONCERN FELT FOR MANZANILLO

British Consul Describes Conditions as "Unbearable"—Foreigners Fear Confiscation of Property.

FOOD SUPPLY SHORT

United States Intervention in Mexico Considered Inevitable by Premier of Spain.

Washington, March 16.—Foreign government representatives in Washington, who have looked to the United States for the safety of their countrymen in Mexico, were keenly interested today in the outcome of vigorous steps taken by the American government looking to the protection of foreign interests in the southern republic.

Some saw in the latest American movement a change in the administration's Mexican policy, and believed the United States would insist on greater consideration of foreign interests by the Mexican factions.

Although conditions in east coast territory controlled by Carranza were considered improved as a result of representations made to him, affairs at the west coast port of Manzanillo still caused some concern. An American warship however has arrived there ready to give aid to foreigners, in case they are threatened. Before the arrival of the American ship the British consul at Manzanillo had appealed to the British embassy here for a British man-of-war but with the arrival of the American ship it was not believed the dispatch of British ships would not be necessary.

Foreigners at Manzanillo are reported apprehensive because Carranza authorities have confiscated property and because the food supply is running short. The British consul described conditions as "unbearable."

That many American citizens continue to arrive at Tampico, Mexico, despite the seriousness of the political situation there, and in the face of the fact that at least a thousand unemployed Americans have recently returned to the United States, is the burden of reports to the state department. They show that about fifty Americans, most of them business men in Tampico, arrived there recently.

Consulate Warns Americans. The American consulate at Tampico again warns against United States citizens coming there to obtain work or for colonization purposes. The advice also says the flour mill, formerly owned by the Macero family at Tampico, was confiscated recently and there were no bread supplies there because there was no wheat to be had.

Paris, March 16, 4:55 a. m.—That

"anarchy in Mexico and the crimes committed there make intervention by the United States almost inevitable," is a statement credited to Premier Dato of Spain in a dispatch to the Petit Journal from its Madrid correspondent. The premier is reported to have said that the Spanish government had decided not to maintain diplomatic relations with Mexico until the situation there again is normal and will decline the invitation of General Carranza to send a representative to act as successor to Minister Caro, who was expelled from Mexico.

A dispatch from Madrid on March 14 said the Spanish government had published a note outlining the negotiations with General Carranza which grew out of the expulsion of Minister Caro. It was said that Spain had accepted in principle the explanations offered by Carranza and probably would send Manuel Wallis Merino to Mexico as its confidential agent.

Points on which information will be sought include: Whether concentration of land ownership and its attendant speculative increase in valuations is not closely connected with the decreased purchasing power of the American laborer; whether the laborer of America will finally go back to the land, what agreements may be made in the present land and tenant relations to remove friction on rental contracts, farm evictions and intimidation, use of violence, boycotting and control of elections; what method should be taken to prevent land speculation and to prevent enormous interest charges; how to improve living conditions for the organization of country life such as the buying and selling of farm products, co-operative land banks and personal credit societies.

The commission also will ask for constructive suggestions about the state and federal aid for tenants who wish to become home owners. Mr. Holman said. The merits of the lease hold where the state owns the land, and the tenants farm it, on a lifelong contract, as against the free hold, where the state lends money to buy land on long term purchasing contracts, will be threshed out.

Mr. Holman urged the need for a system of land commissions in the form of economic courts. The commission plans to discuss the questions of adaptability of the southern farm to the proposed national system of labor exchanges.

TURKS PLACING NEW HEAVY GUNS

Fierce Replies Made to Fire From French Squadron at Mouth of Dardanelles.

British Vessels Taken to Malta for Repairs—One Struck Twenty Times.

Berlin, March 16, by wireless to Sayville.—The correspondent at Athens of the Lokal Anzeiger says in a dispatch that the Turks have succeeded in placing new heavy guns in the Kum Kale battery, at the mouth of the Dardanelles, which have replied fiercely to the fire of a French squadron.

Continuing the correspondent says that two badly damaged British cruisers have been taken into Malta. One of these vessels had been struck fairly by no less than twenty times.

German military critics commenting on the official report of the second retreat of the Tenth Russian army look upon it as equivalent to an important victory, not only because of the losses inflicted upon the Russians, but because of the normal effect. They declare it is evident that only weather conditions prevented the Russian retreat from being cut off.

Clothing Store on 25th Street Is Robbed

The McCready clothing store on lower Twenty-fifth street was burglarized last night and nearly \$100 worth of clothing, shoes and men's haberdashery was carried away by the thieves.

To gain an entrance to the building, the burglars bored holes around the lock in the rear door with a brace and bit until they made an aperture large enough to put a hand through and manipulate the lock. They went out the rear door with the stolen goods.

Paris, March 16, 4:15 a. m.—Several batteries of Turkish field artillery posted above Kum Kaleh at the entrance to the Dardanelles were discovered and silenced by British warships after a bombardment Sunday, says a special dispatch from Athens.

Paris, March 16, 5:05 a. m.—A special dispatch from Rome says the government has issued an order expelling the correspondents of the Fremdenblatt and Frankfurter Zeitung.

PROBING FARM LANDS QUESTION

United States Commission Investigating Creation by Capital of Vast Farms in South.

EFFECTS OF POVERTY

Nations of Europe Outstrip United States in Forming National Land Policies—Government Should Wake Up.

Dallas, Texas, March 16.—Shifting its observation from conditions surrounding laborers in industrial enterprises, the United States commission on industrial relations today began here an investigation of the farm lands question. With new tendencies of importance, if any, are arising from the creation by capital, largely from the northern states, of vast farms in the south was one topic to be considered.

Witnesses were expected to tell of agricultural abuses and appropriations in the southern states and to discuss the possible effects of poverty of land tenants on the cost of food products, as well as to throw light upon the allegation that the south's customary credit system for farmers hinders the poorer renters from crop diversifications.

Land Rent Reform. Governor Ferguson of Texas was expected to be a witness. Governor Ferguson made land rent reform an issue in the campaign last fall and a few days ago signed a bill limiting farm rentals.

Charles W. Holman, special agent for the commission, outlined the scope of the work, saying:

"Nations of Europe have outstripped the United States in formulating national land policies and the time has come for the people of this government to realize that its land inheritance is slipping away and that ownership is becoming concentrated in the hands of a limited number of individuals. Moreover, the tendency toward further concentration is evident on all sides. At the same time the men who work the majority of the southern farms, what constitutes over half of the farms of the nation, are being reduced to the status of wage laborers. In the southwest the condition has become particularly acute with the rapid increase of tenant farmers over home owning farmers and accelerated tendency toward land ownership."

Points on which information will be sought include: Whether concentration of land ownership and its attendant speculative increase in valuations is not closely connected with the decreased purchasing power of the American laborer; whether the laborer of America will finally go back to the land, what agreements may be made in the present land and tenant relations to remove friction on rental contracts, farm evictions and intimidation, use of violence, boycotting and control of elections; what method should be taken to prevent land speculation and to prevent enormous interest charges; how to improve living conditions for the organization of country life such as the buying and selling of farm products, co-operative land banks and personal credit societies.

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AMERICAN CAN CO. OF UTAH FORMED

Articles of incorporation of the American Can company have been certified to the county clerk and placed on file, John G. Leonard, superintendent at the factory on Twentieth street and Lincoln avenue, being named as agent for the Utah branch.

The company was formed under the laws of the state of Delaware with a capital stock of \$300,000, divided into shares of the par value of \$100 each. R. H. Crosby of Richmond Hill, N. Y., is president of the company and R. H. Ismon of Maplewood, N. J., is secretary. The home institution was known as the American Can company of Utah. The stock is owned by eastern parties.

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